

菜蛾盘绒茧蜂主要寄生因子导致的寄主小菜蛾幼虫脂肪体结构的变化

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摘要: 在不同的寄生状态下 菜蛾盘绒茧蜂 *Cotesia plutellae* 不同的寄生因子可引起寄主小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 幼虫脂肪体结构发生相应的改变。显微和亚显微形态结构显示: 假寄生后多分 DNA 病毒和毒液对脂肪体结构的完整性没有显著影响, 但细胞内脂质体变得小而密集, 线粒体和内质网丰富, 并有糖原积累; 正常寄生后, 脂肪体结构被破坏, 多数线粒体内嵴紊乱, 脂质体也变得不规则, 特别是当幼蜂完成在寄主体内发育时, 寄主体内几乎无完整脂肪体存在。与此同时, 同批未被寄生的小菜蛾幼虫发育到 4 龄末期时, 体内脂肪体细胞发育正常, 已开始向蛹期细胞形态转化, 细胞内脂质体很大, 细胞器数量较多、糖原积累丰富, 而且部分细胞已成为游离态细胞。由此证明, 寄生蜂携带的寄生因子, 如多分 DNA 病毒、毒液、畸形细胞和幼蜂等, 均对寄主脂肪体结构的改变产生影响, 但程度明显不同。

关键词: 菜蛾盘绒茧蜂; 小菜蛾; 寄生因子; 多分 DNA 病毒; 畸形细胞; 毒液; 脂肪体结构

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Effects of parasitism factors of the parasitoid *Cotesia plutellae* on fat body structure of the host *Plutella xylostella* larvae

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Abstract: Changes in the fat body structure of the host *Plutella xylostella* (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) larvae induced by different parasitism factors of the parasitoid *Cotesia plutellae* (Kurdjumov) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) in different parasitized states were observed with light microscopy and transmission electron microscopy. The results revealed that the fat body cytology of parasitized larvae was different from those of pseudo-parasitized host and non-parasitized control. The polydnavirus (PDV) and venom had no obvious effects on the fat body structure in the pseudo-parasitism condition, where the fat body maintained the integrality with normal stacks of endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria, glycogens accumulated in some cells, and more amounts of total lipids present but smaller as compared with those of the non-parasitized host larvae. The most striking features of fat bodies in the parasitized larvae were the cytoplasmic organelles decreased and mitochondria with ill-defined cristae, and especially during the final parasitism stage (when parasitoid larvae completed their development), the fat body structure was severely destroyed. In contrast, when the non-parasitized larvae were in the final phase of the 4th instar, the fat body cells developed normally and were undergoing transformation from the larval into prepupal stage, with large lipid bodies and rich mitochondria and glycogen present, some of them existing in free cell rosettes. These results suggest that different parasitism factors, i.e. PDV, venom, teratocytes and parasitoid larvae, have different effects on the host fat bodies.

Key words: *Cotesia plutellae*; *Plutella xylostella*; parasitism factors; polydnavirus; teratocyte; venom; fat body structure

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在寄生蜂与寄主的相互关系中,寄生蜂携带的主要寄生因子,如多分DNA病毒(polydnavirus, PDV)、毒液和畸形细胞等发挥着重要的生理调节作用(Dahlman and Vinson, 1993; Webb and Luckhart, 1994; Lavine and Beckage, 1995)。已有的研究表明,寄主脂肪体作为昆虫生命代谢活动的中心组织,是寄生蜂寄生因子作用的主要靶标(Shelby and Webb, 1994; Dong et al., 1996)。

脂肪体是碳水化合物、蛋白质和脂质体贮存和合成的重要组织(Haunerland and Shirk, 1995),寄生常引起脂肪体代谢的改变(Thompson, 2001)然而这种调节在不同寄生蜂种类中有种的特异性,很难一概而论。但总的说来,寄生后寄主脂肪体中贮存蛋白的积累普遍受到抑制(Beckage and Kanost, 1993; Shelby and Webb, 1997; Zhang et al., 1997)。

但究竟这种抑制作用是如何引起的? Nakamatsu等(2002)在注射粘虫盘绒茧蜂*Cotesia kariyai* PDV和毒液10天后,寄主脂肪体几乎保持相同大小,与对照之间的脂肪体数量没有差异(Nakamatsu et al., 2002);但有些假寄生后寄主,即在PDV和毒液存在的前提下,其脂肪体发育加快(Hegazi and Khafagi, 2000)。而单独注射畸形细胞却能引起脂肪体重量下降(Zhang et al., 1997)。

为进一步明确寄生蜂PDV、毒液、畸形细胞这三种主要寄生因子对被寄生寄主脂肪体发育的调控程度,我们通过对假寄生(寄主体内携有PDV、毒液)正常寄生(寄主体内携有PDV、毒液、畸形细胞)及未被寄生寄主(寄主体内无寄生蜂寄生因子)的脂肪体发育的比较,分析PDV和毒液及畸形细胞对寄主脂肪体结构和功能的影响,从而为正确理解寄生蜂调控寄主发育的作用途径提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试虫源

菜蛾盘绒茧蜂*Cotesia plutellae*(Kurdjumov)在(25 ± 1)℃,RH 60%~80%,光周期14L:10D,光照强度1 000~1 500 lx的人工气候室内用2~3龄小菜蛾*Plutella xylostella*幼虫续代饲养;小菜蛾幼虫在相同条件的光照培养箱内的小养虫笼内进行饲养,具体方法是将甘蓝叶片剪成适当大小,置于虫笼内,使叶柄穿过盖孔并固定,再将虫笼倒置在盛有清水的玻璃瓶上,使叶柄插入瓶内清水中吸收水分,隔日更换一次新鲜叶片。

1.2 被寄生寄主的获得

将交配过的菜蛾盘绒茧蜂雌蜂1头移入指形管(8 cm×1.5 cm)内,接入3龄小菜蛾幼虫1头,一次寄生行为发生后,换以未接触过蜂的同龄小菜蛾幼虫,控制每蜂寄生5~8头;寄生头数达到实验所需,记录寄生时间。将寄生后的小菜蛾幼虫接入插有嫩甘蓝叶片的小养虫笼内,按上述条件进行饲养。

1.3 Co^{60} 辐射处理雌蜂

根据白素芬等(2003)的方法,用剂量100 Gy的 Co^{60} 照射交配过的雌蜂,随后按上述方法让其寄生3龄小菜蛾幼虫,以此获得假寄生小菜蛾;与未经辐射处理的正常雌蜂寄生的同龄小菜蛾幼虫发育作比较,同时均以未被寄生的小菜蛾幼虫发育作对照。

1.4 寄主脂肪体的收集及电镜样品的制备

分别挑选假寄生5天、正常寄生5天的小菜蛾幼虫和未被寄生的小菜蛾4龄末幼虫、预蛹及幼蜂刚结茧后(即寄生后第7天)小菜蛾幼虫10~15头,消毒后,在Ringer's生理盐水中解剖,收集围脏脂肪体,分别用于透射电镜或光学显微观察。

将收集的脂肪体放入2.5%的戊二醛中,4℃下,前固定4 h以上,0.1 mol/L的PBS冲洗,1%锇酸后固定2 h,乙醇梯度脱水,Epon812包埋,最后分别做80 nm切片,醋酸铀和柠檬酸铅染色,透射电镜(JEM-1200EX)观察;或2 μm切片,亚甲基蓝染色,相差显微镜(Leica MPS 30)观察;假寄生后第14天,收集寄主围脏脂肪体进行显微观察;幼蜂结茧后,相差显微镜(Leica MPS 30)观察在寄主血腔中的脂肪体和畸形细胞。

2 结果与分析

2.1 寄生引起的寄主脂肪体显微形态结构的变化

分别对假寄生第5天和14天、正常寄生后第5天、幼蜂刚从寄主体内孵出时(即寄生后第7天)未被寄生寄主发育到第5天(部分为4龄末幼虫)及同批发育已进入预蛹期的小菜蛾脂肪体进行观察。假寄生后,寄主脂肪体结构呈完整的条带状(图版Ⅰ:1),即使在显著延长的幼虫期即假寄生后第14天,寄主幼虫脂肪体依然保持结构的完整性,与未被寄生寄主脂肪体的黄色物质积累相似,但表面有黑化现象(图版Ⅰ:4);显微切片显示,假寄生后的脂肪体细胞脂质体数量多且相对较小(图版Ⅰ:3);而对照4龄末小菜蛾幼虫的脂肪体细胞大,脂质体大而多,并且均匀,部分脂肪体细胞开始变为游离的单

个细胞(图版Ⅰ:5),发育到预蛹期的脂肪体组织已分解,游离的细胞内含有大的脂质体,细胞内着色深的部分是积累的蛋白颗粒(图版Ⅰ:6)表现蛹期细胞形态。正常寄生后,被寄生寄主血腔中含有许多畸形细胞(图版Ⅰ:2),与同期假寄生和对照相比,脂肪体细胞内不仅物质积累不同、结构完整性遭到破坏,而且脂质体变得不规则,大小不一,数量明显减少(图版Ⅰ:7);当寄生蜂完成在寄主体内的发育时,寄主脂肪体已无完整的细胞结构,脂质体畸形(图版Ⅰ:8)。与正常寄生和假寄生后小菜蛾脂肪体发育相比,未被寄生小菜蛾的脂肪体结构已从幼虫期形态转化为蛹形细胞形态(图版Ⅱ:9),并可经历变态重组为成虫期细胞形态(图版Ⅱ:10)。这表明因寄生蜂寄生因子的存在,对寄主脂肪体结构产生不同程度的作用,使得寄主脂肪体组织不能完成变态,最终必将影响脂肪体生理功能的发挥。

2.2 寄生引起的寄主脂肪体亚显微形态结构的变化

相应地,亚显微形态结构显示:假寄生后寄主脂肪体细胞中线粒体数量多,结构完整,并出现一些发育异常肥大的线粒体(图版Ⅱ:1);正常寄生后,虽仍有一定数量的细胞器如内质网和线粒体(图版Ⅱ:2),但内质网呈杂乱的卷绕状,线粒体结构不完整,双层细胞器膜隆起,变得不规则或已分解,内嵴紊乱(图版Ⅱ:3)。与之形成反差的是,假寄生后寄主脂肪体线粒体数量多、结构完整、内嵴突起明显(图版Ⅱ:4);幼蜂结茧后,寄主脂肪体细胞质中只有很少量的细胞器,糖原积累少,出现大小不一的不规则脂质体,细胞内容物减少,细胞核变圆(图版Ⅱ:5)。相反,未被寄生寄主脂肪体不仅含有线粒体、内质网,而且糖原积累多,并有溶酶体出现和蛋白颗粒积累,但与假寄生寄主相比,细胞器数量有所减少(图版Ⅱ:6、7);到预蛹期,脂肪体的蛋白积累增加得非常明显,出现大量的晶体状蛋白颗粒,同时,线粒体和内质网等细胞器变少,表明脂肪体细胞正经历自我分解和发生代谢转移(图版Ⅱ:8)。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,假寄生后寄主的脂肪体,尽管体积大小与同期未被寄生寄主的相类似,但内部脂质体、蛋白的积累存在差异,细胞内细胞器数量明显增多,特别是在假寄生寄主显著延长的幼虫期,脂肪体结构依然保持完整;而正常寄生后(第5天)寄主

的脂肪体不仅数量急剧减少,而且内部结构也遭到破坏,此时正是2龄幼蜂的快速发育期,到幼蜂刚完成在寄主体内的发育时,血腔中脂肪体结构较寄生前期受损程度加剧,脂质体畸形、大小不一,脂肪体鞘质也不复存在;与此同时,未被寄生寄主幼虫脂肪体蛋白积累能力增强,可看到蛋白颗粒;发育到预蛹期,蛋白积累显著增多,出现大量的晶体状蛋白颗粒。

我们的研究已证明,假寄生后寄主小菜蛾,由于体内PDV和毒液的存在,幼虫期显著延长,不能化蛹(白素芬等,2003)。而菜蛾盘绒茧蜂正常寄生后,小菜蛾的脂肪体结构严重受损,蛋白积累能力丧失,我们推测畸形细胞的存在,是造成此现象的主要原因。Nakamatsu等(2002)的研究结果已证实,畸形细胞通过分泌胶原酶,造成贴附脂肪体的部位分解,而且在2龄幼蜂肠道内含有大量脂肪体细胞的细胞核和脂质体,证明了畸形细胞对寄主脂肪体的分解作用,以此满足幼蜂营养的需求。而且注射红足侧沟茧蜂 *Microplitis croceipes* 畸形细胞后,与其正常寄生后均引起寄主烟芽夜蛾 *Heliothis virescens* 脂肪体重量显著降低,且程度相同(Zhang et al., 1997),这说明畸形细胞与脂肪体发育关系密切。菜蛾盘绒茧蜂寄生小菜蛾后,当幼蜂完成在寄主体内发育时,寄主血腔中几乎无完整脂肪体存在,而假寄生后第14天依然有完整的脂肪体,二者反差极大,由此证明PDV和毒液不可能对脂肪体组织结构产生分解作用,相反,脂肪体是畸形细胞的主要靶标组织。

显然,菜蛾盘绒茧蜂寄生后,PDV和毒液能显著延长寄主小菜蛾幼虫期发育,抑制寄主化蛹,并抑制脂肪体细胞向蛹期乃至成虫期的变态,相应地,抑制其功能的发挥,如合成和分泌蛋白的能力、对各种激素的应答等;而当幼蜂孵化后,为满足幼蜂发育的需求,畸形细胞开始分解脂肪体,造成组织结构破坏,以使组织内容物流入寄主血淋巴中,保证幼蜂的直接取食,并切断寄主继续发育的能量供应来源。由此可见,寄生蜂携带的不同寄生因子,在寄生蜂发育的不同时期,发挥不同的作用,从而满足自身在寄主体内的正常生长和发育。

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图版说明 Explanation of plates

图版 I Plate I

- 假寄生寄主幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of pseudo-parasitized host larvae;
- 被寄生寄主幼虫脂肪体细胞和畸形细胞 Fat body cells and teratocytes in haemocoel of normally parasitized host larvae;
- 假寄生 5 天后寄主幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of host larvae pseudo-parasitized for 5 days;
- 假寄生 14 天后寄主幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of host larvae pseudo-parasitized for 14 days;
- 未被寄生(对照)寄主 4 龄末幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of the non-parasitized (CK) host larvae in the final phase of the 4th instar;
- 预蛹期寄主脂肪体 Fat bodies of host pre-pupae;
- 寄生 5 天后寄主幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of host larvae parasitized for 5 days;
- 幼蜂结茧后寄主幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of host larvae when parasitoid larvae completed their development.

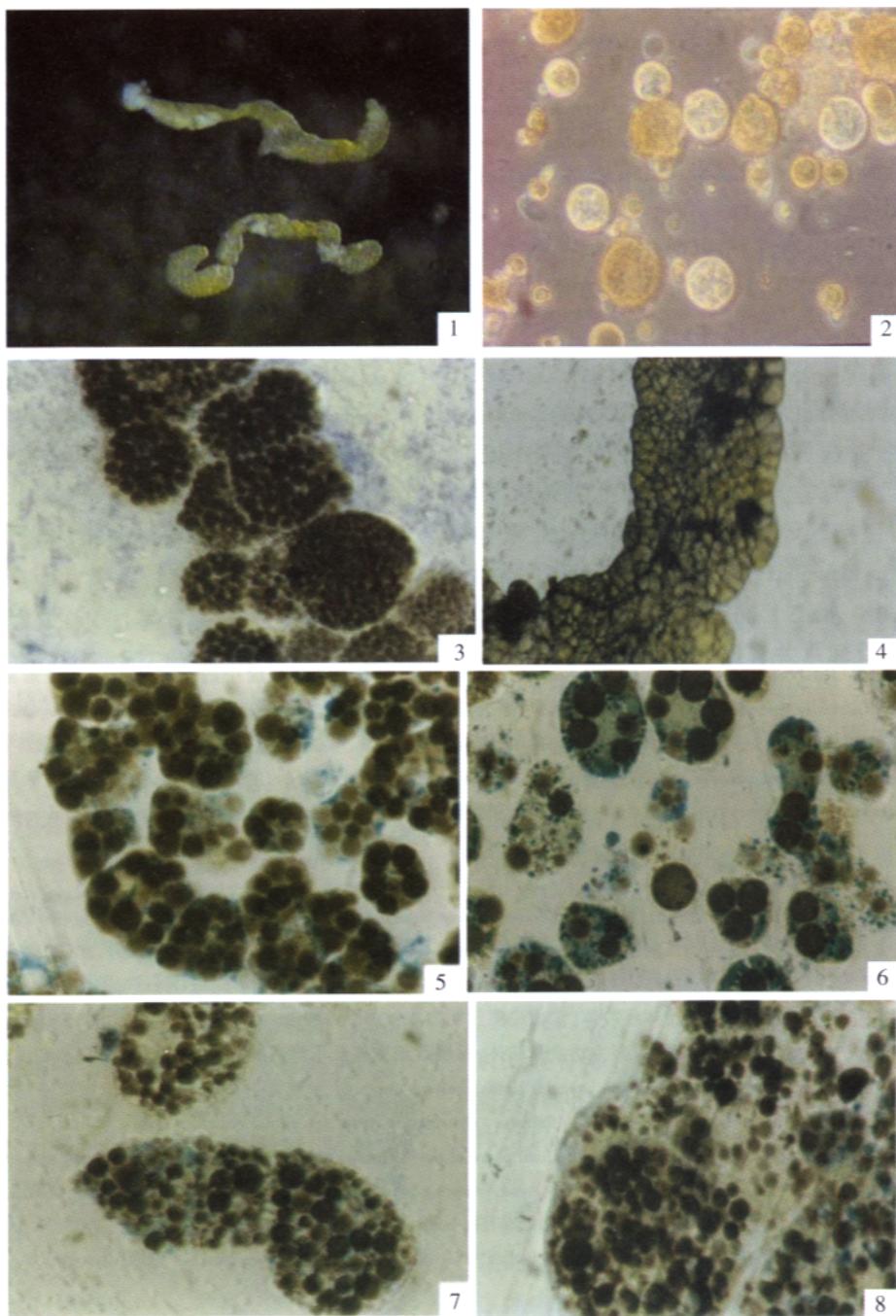
图版 II Plate II

- 假寄生第 5 天寄主幼虫脂肪体, 示异常肥大的线粒体 Fat bodies of host larvae pseudo-parasitized for 5 days, showing the abnormal large mitochondria (bar = 200 nm);
- 正常寄生后第 5 天寄主幼虫脂肪体 Fat bodies of host larvae parasitized for 5 days (bar = 500 nm);
- 正常寄生后第 5 天寄主幼虫脂肪体线粒体, 示内嵴紊乱, 膜结构破坏 Fat bodies of host larvae parasitized for 5 days, showing ill-defined cristae and destroyed membrane of mitochondria (bar = 200 nm);
- 假寄生第 5 天寄主幼虫脂肪体线粒体, 示内嵴突起明显 Fat bodies of host larvae pseudo-parasitized for 5 days, showing the obvious cristae of mitochondria (bar = 200 nm);
- 幼蜂结茧后寄主幼虫脂肪体, 示圆形细胞核及不规则的脂质体 Fat bodies of host larvae when parasitoid larvae completed their development, showing the round nucleus and irregular lipids (bar = 2 μm);
- 未被寄生寄主 4 龄末幼虫脂肪体, 示脂肪体细胞结构完整 Fat bodies of non-parasitized host larvae in the final phase of the 4th instar, showing the complete cellular structure (bar = 500 nm);
- 未被寄生(对照)寄主 4 龄末幼虫脂肪体, 示糖原积累 Fat bodies of host larvae in the final phase of the 4th instar, showing the accumulation of glycogen rosettes (bar = 500 nm);
- 预蛹期寄主脂肪体, 示晶体状蛋白颗粒 Fat bodies of host pre-pupae, showing crystal protein grains (bar = 1 μm);
- 未被寄生寄主蛹期脂肪体 Fat bodies of non-parasitized host pupae;
- 未被寄生寄主成虫期脂肪体 Fat bodies of non-parasitized host adults.

Mt: 线粒体 Mitochondria; N: 细胞核 Nucleus; L: 脂质体 Lipid bodies; PG: 蛋白质颗粒 Protein grains; G: 糖原 Glycogen.

白素芬等：菜蛾盘绒茧蜂主要寄生因子导致的寄主小菜蛾幼虫脂肪体结构的变化
BAI Su-Fen et al . : Effects of parasitism factors of the parasitoid *Cotesia plutellae*
on fat body structure of the host *Plutella xylostella* larvae

图版 I
Plate I



图版说明见文后 Explanation at the end of text

